AUGUST 27, 1854.

agent to receive subscriptions and advertiseme in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria. O. H. P. STEM, is our authorized agent tor collecting accounts due this office, and for ob-faining new subscribers in Virginia.

CALIFORNIA POLITICS.

The anarchy and confusion that prevail in so many of the old States, and that threaten the disruption of party organizations, have unfortunately extended to the new and enterprising State of California. A spectacle is there exhibited that all democrats must deplore. In place of unity, harmony, and concert, the democracy of that new commonwealth have become estranged, distracted, and divided. Instead of one homogeneous organization, there seem to be two distinct Democratic parties.

The Democratic State Convention lately assembled at Sacramento. But a few minutes elapsed before a feud broke out between them. The smaller division are designated as Broderickites, from the fact that they are in favor of General Broderick as United States Senator. The other and larger division, which claims to be the regular Democracy, are opposed to General Broderick's election.

The organization of the Convention was a tended with much difficulty. Each division struggled for ascendency, and each claimed to be entitled to recognition as the Simon Pure Democracy. A state of things then arose that scarcely has its parallel in the annals of politics. Two chairman, (one of each division,) and two secretaries were chosen. Neither division paid any attention or respect to the officers chosen by the opposite division. They sat until late, and neither division being will ing to yield up the building in which they were assembled, for fear of being called seceders and factionists, an adjournment, for some time seemed impossible. At length, without any formal adjournment, the members and officers of both divisions by common consent retired from the building.

The next morning they met at different places The Broderickites appointed a committee to communicate with the anti-Broderickites, and to propose a reconciliation and a re-union The latter paid no respect to the propositions of the committee. They were willing to receive them as individuals, but not as a separate or ganization, demanding a recognition and a

The two bodies then proceeded to nominat their candidates for Congress. The Broderick division nominated unanimously the prese members, General McDougal and Mr. Latham The other division, prefering those two gentle men above all others, yet refused to follow the lead of their adversaries, and nominated a their candidates J. W. Denver, of Trinity, and Philip Herbert of Mariposa.

It is much to be lamented that the quarrels dissensions, and divisions that have prevailed in the old States should have found their way to the young State of California. As well, however, as we can judge, the differences between the two divisions seem to be personal, rather than on principle. That they may be speedily healed we earnestly hope. None but Whigs profit by such dissensions. The Whig party helpless and hopeless in California, so long as the Democrats remain united, but the elections we have good reason to fear, will be carried by the Whigs should this split in the ranks of the Democracy be permanent. Already they begin to boast that they will triumph over their disorganized enemies. They, too, have held their convention and nominated their ticket. Their candidates for Congress are Calhoun Benham. esq., of San Francisco, and Major Bowie, of Colusa. Their convention was harmonious.

We trust that wiser and more patriotic counseis will prevail, and that the differences be tween the two divisions of our party may be healed in time to secure the election of Democratic members of Congress-of two such Democrats as Messrs. Latham and McDougal. We are sick of factions and of Democratic divisions. They seem to be the great and crying evil of the times. Should our adversaries succeed in the approaching elections, it will not be because of their strength, but of our divisions.

We have thus presented to our readers brief and candid statement of the condition of political affairs in California, without undertaking to characterize either division as faction ists. This is a State quarrel, nor would we be so officious as to take the initiative in making at a national quarrel.

SPAIN AND CURA.

The present state of affairs in Spain fraught with the deepest interest to the United States, as to the probable effect it may have on the question of the annexation of Cuba. As yet little has transpired to indicate the opinions of the leaders of the parties in Spain on this subject. In the internal discord that cay. is prevailing, in the struggle between the addegenerate into despotism.

form, in which our own country is materially simply retain his Circassian slaves, for there is interested. It is proposed-and the proposition a constant stream of new slaves pouring into meets with favor from Espartero and his party- the port of Constantinople. These slaves were that Cuba, so long a me. colonial dependency of not rescued from savage heathen chiefs who Spain, subject to the tyran rical discipline of a had captured them in battle; but they were Captain General, shall be fairi, represented in bought from their fathers and their mothers the Cortes. It is impossible not to be struck amidst the Caucasian mountains. Yet this with the analogy presented by such a propositain's wisest statesmen, which, had it been pursued, would have retarded, if it had not entirely defeated, the independence of the colonies. The world would have thus lost the most brilliant example which has ever been presented of rational and constitutional liberty. So flat-The world would have thus lost the most bril-

tering is the hope of a speedy reconciliation of perverts or destroys the sensibilities of the day of July, the said George N. Hollins, the trouble, that we often forfeit permanent bless.
In the true cause of the incongruous arguments and perverted sensibilities of free-soil and about the same was bombarded for more than the ministry, than it could ever have attained by ministry, than it could ever have attained by demoralization. Most, if not all, of those the conciliatory policy of Chatham or Burke. leaders make use of the anti-slavery sentiment The spirited colonies, which have since de- as an instrument to carry out political objects, doomed by such a policy to the condition of poses. They can make no party capital out of Ireland or Scotland-mere powerless depend- the Circassian slave trade, and they can make encies of the English crown.

There is reason to apprehend that such a would be fatal to the interests of Cuba. The arliament could never be more than a hopeless minority, impotent in obtaining good, or full of them. in preventing tyranny-a tyranny more odious and insiduous, because disguised under the garb of popular representation. Ireland has now her representatives in the British Parliament who serve but as witnesses of her wrongs. Let Cuba be warned by her example. It is strange that the Spanish government has so long failed to see that it is her own best policy to consent to a separation. There is no one so blind as not to see the immense advantages which the independence of the United States has bestowed upon Great Britain. A colonial regime is ill adapted to the development of reources or commerce. The oppressed colonist ecomes indolent and worthless when he sees the results of his industry flowing into the coffers of his tyrant. Nor can commerce flourish when it is compressed into one channel, in-

trammelled competition. If the Spanish government is to be libe alized, let it be liberal in this; and the day will surely come when it will recognize, in the triumphant destiny of Cuba as a free and independent member of a confederacy of republics, the resistless truth that justice to the weak is the wisest policy of the powerful

stead of rejoicing in the benefits of a free un-

AFRICAN AND CIRCASSIAN SLAVERY. The New York Times undertakes to ridicule those journals which denounce the Circassian slave trade whilst sustaining slavery as it exists in the South, against the assaults of the Free soilers and Abolitionists. This manifestation of prejudice and spleen is not to be wondered at, for the Times has gone over to the Freesoilers and Abolitionists, although it still adheres to its Whig ideas. Its editor was one of the leading members of the Saratoga conven tion, and that convention was the most secional and fanatical since the adjournment of its prototype, the Buffalo convention of 1848. It is but natural, therefore, that the New York Times should be blind and bigoted as well as insincere and fanatical. As a journal approaches abolitionism it loses its manlines and candor; and when it embraces that infamous creed it loses its decency and self-respect and becomes unable to reason fairly or respect the truth. Surely that mind must be wofully perverted which cannot draw a distinction be ween the Circassian slave trade and slavery as it exists in the Southern States. But the New York Times looks upon the Circassian slave trade with more tolerance than upon African The Circassian father sells his you daughter to the Turkish merchant, not for honest labor, but to become a Turkish concu-

bine: and the New York Times, with its mouth

full of philanthropic words and prating of the

exalted morality of the higher law, undertakes

to mitigate the enormities of the revolting

practice in order to assail the institutions of

the South.

The people of the South did not creat slavery. African chiefs sold the negro, and the merchants of Old and New England bought the negro into slavery. They created the institution, and the people of the South cannot be justly charged with any greater offence than that of refusing to manumit their slaves. Independent of the ruinous pecuniary sacrifices which universal emancipation would entail, the speedy destruction of the African race would ollow such an undertaking. Slavery is the only salvation for the negro, because it is his natural state when brought into contact with the white race. Left to himself, he has not the power to advance. In Africa he is the same barbarous and revolting brute to-day that he was in the time of the Pharoahs; and he is subjected there to a species of slavery ineffably more cruel in its mildest forms than the worst representations which have been made of Southern slavery by the fertile imagination of abolition fanaticism. The substitution of the American for the African master was a blessing to the negro; and the continuance of the authority of the American master is infinitely better for the negro than the guidance of his own feeble intellect. Slavery is to him life in the midst of comfort whilst freedom would bring death by the slow process of gradual de-

The Circassian is a white man. He is vocates of the Constitution of 1825, and the Caucasian-he belongs to that race which is advocates of the Constitution of 1837, in the the superior race of the world. The Negro on triumph of Espartero, and the Progressistas, in the other hand belongs to an inferior species. the establishment of the Juntas as one of the whose organization shows that he was made co-ordinate branches of the government, the for slavery, whilst experience shows that he has historian is alone interested. What will be the made no progress except in a state of slavery. result it is as yet impossible to predict, al- The mind which can see no difference between though we feel well assured that the success of reducing the Caucasian Circassian to slavery the liberalists will be but temporary, and that and re:aining the Heathen African in slavery Spain, like her sister France, will once more must be enslaved to some degrading fanaticism. But the true ground of comparison is But there is one feature of the proposed re even stronger than this. The Turk does not picture of white fathers and white mothers selltion to the relations between the British gov- ing their free white sons and white daughters ernment and her American colonies. Such into Turkish slavery is a more comely picture was the very course proposed by some of Bri- to the eyes of the New York Times than the Southern negro contented and bappy in the condition which is best suited to his mental.

> moral and physical organization. Reflecting on this fact, one would be led to

veloped a powerful republic, would have been and minister to their selfish and ambitious purpolitical capital out of the existence of slavery in the South. They cannot realize any profit by course will produce a material change in the ranting against Turkish aggression, but they can minds of the people of Cuba in regard to a realize profit by ranting against southern agseparation from Spain. She may thus be degression. Hence they pretend to regard south ceived into a quiet surrender of the bright ern slavery as a greater outrage than the sale lesting which awaits her, and the United States of white children by their white fathers and nay lose the many advantages which would white mothers, in Circassia. When men prate result from her annexation. Such a policy of their superior morality, and boast of their exalted philanthropy, they are always destitute representation of that island in the Spanish of both. The race of Pharisees is not yet extinct, for the Freesoil and Abolition ranks are

> UDGE BRONSON'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE GUBENATORIAL NOMINATION. At a meeting of the Democratic State (Hardshell) committee held at the Astor House, on the 23d instant says: Wednesday last, a committee of five was appointed to wait on Judge Bronson and urge on him the acceptance of the nomination con

ferred on him by the Syracuse convention. The committee performed the duty assigned them, and reported to an adjourned meeting held on the following day. They reported that they were authorized, by Judge Bronson, to say "that although his personal feelings were still averse to an acceptance, he would no longer oppose his own wishes to those of his political friends, and that he leaves himself in their hands." The report was adopted by acclamation.

We sincerely hope that the suspense in which he National Democrats have been kept, in regard to Judge Bronson's acceptance of the nomination, has not damped their ardor or coparded their success. The gubernatorial icket, thus offered to the people of New York, is one which they may support with pride Judge Bronson is a man of eminent talents and unsullied character. He is a Democract of the old fashioned stamp. He is a constitutional Democrat on whom all constitutional men may

The supporters of Judge Bronson enter the contest in good spirits, and with high hopes of success. They do not despair of achieving a triumph over the Whig and Freesoil combina

MEMPHIS NAVY YARD. The recent action of Congress, surrendering the Memphis Navy Yard to the mayor and aldermen of that city, for the use of the corpo ration, does not seem to have given entire satisfaction to those immediately interested inasmuch as some of the papers of that place earnestly advise a rejection of the munificent gift. It is supposed that, if rejected by the city authorities, Congress may be induced to keep up a naval establishment at that point. and that active operations at the yard will produce more beneficial results to the city than the mere ownership of the property. It is no doubt true that a flourishing naval establishnent, where large sums of public money were annually disbursed, would bring great advantages to the already prosperous city of Memphis; but it must be remembered that the location of a navy yard at that point was always of questionable propriety, and Congress has ever since its establishment granted reluctantly the appropriations to keep it in operation. The Navy Department has never regarded it with favor, and it is now looked upon as almost wholly useless by those in authority. The issue, it seems to us, is, whether it would be better for the people of Memphis to accept the yard and its appurtenances as a donation, or allow it to be put up at auction and sold for the benefit of the United States. Should it be rejected by the city, the other alternative will most assuredly be adopted by Congress.

A very strong effort was made by the Hon F. P. Stanton, from that district, to amend the Navy bill so as to require the purchase of American water-rotted hemp, with a view to its manufacture at Memphis; but the proposition was met and resisted by southern and western men with stern obstinacy. Indeed, the unanimity of the vote by which the cession was made, and the determination not even to keep it up for the manufacture of cordage, afford the strongest evidence of the unpopularity of the establishment with Congress, and we can only account for the fatuity of the people of Memphis in wishing to reject the donation, by the supposition that they are not aware of the real state of opinion here upon the subject of

keeping up the yard. We are not to be understool as conveying he idea that a surrender of the property to the city of Memphis was the best disposition which could have been made of it by the government; but we do mean to say that, in view of the settled determination to abandon operations at that yard, it was a fortunate thing for the

CAPTAIN HOLLIN'S ARREST.

In our issue of yesterday we mentioned the arrest, in New York, of Captain Hollins, of the Cyane, for alleged injury to the property of one Calvin Durand, by the bombardment of Greytown. We subjoin the affidavit on which the suit is instituted:

SUPERIOR COURT.-Calvin Durand age George N. Hollins-City and County of New York, ss.—Calvin Durand, plaintiff in the above entitled action, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that he is a merchant residing and doing business in the city of New York and for several years last past he has trade largely with persons at various places in the State of Nicaragua, but particularly at the town situated at the mouth of the river San Juan, and called the city of San Juan del Norte, or Greytown; that on or about the 13th day of July last, deponent had large quantitie of good, wares, and merchandises, which were wholly his own property, stored in store houses at said city of San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, of the value of \$14,000, which this deponent designed to sell in the course of his rade beforementiond ; that on or about the day last mentioned, this deponent was the owner of a frame or wooden house of the value of \$6,000, which he had shipped to the said city of San Juan del Norte from the city of New York, and which he caused to be erected in said city

of such order the same was set fire to, and the the house and goods of this deponent were consumed, whereby this deponent sustained damages to the extent of \$20,000, besides the profits which this deponent would have made from the sale of such goods had the same been from the sale of such goods, had the same been sold; that the said firing of said city or town was done in time of peace, the goods and house of this deponent were wrongfully injured and destroyed, while the same were used and occupied in a lawful trade; that the said George N. Hollins was at the time of the firing of said city or town, and ever since has been, a resident of the State of Florida, as this deponent is informed and believes, and further this de-C. DURANT. ponent saith not. Sworn before me this 22d day of August, JAS. P. HYATT, Commissioner of Deeds.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL AGAINST THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

We are pleased to learn from the Louisville Journal that it is opposed to the Know-nothings, assuming the principles generally attributed to them, as their real principles. The Journal of

"We understand that a gentleman was heard abusing us for our neglect to denounce the principles of the Know-nothings. We do not know what the principles of the Know-nothings are. We have seen certain statements pur-porting to come from those who claim to be seceders from the association, and who also claim to have violated their oaths in obedience to what they believed their duty, but we do not know whether the statements are genuine, nor do we know whether they are true or false.

"The principles generally imputed to the Know-nothings are not our principles. We would not be a member of a society, nor are we in favor of a general exclusion of foreign-born citizens and Roman Catholics from office. Our views have been wellknown for many years, and they have undergone no recent change. We shall enter into

Latest from Havana.

CHARLESTON, August 25, 1854.—The steame CHARLESTON, August 25, 1804.—The steamer Governor Dudley arrived at this port to-day, bringing Havana and Key West dates to the 22d inst.

The captain general of Cuba had paid to Don Manuel Chaptobel De Searjas the sum of \$1,254 for apprehending in the Mariel district one hundred and seventy-four newly landed negroes—being at the rate of \$10 each for males, \$6 for females, and \$3 for children. This payment will doubtless have a heneficial effect in assisting the obtless have a beneficial effect in assisting the

uppression of the slave trade.

The new steamship Jewell, from New York, and not reached Havana when the Governor Dud-

The market for sugar was dull at previous rates Molasses was scarce, and quoted at 3 reals, and 4 641 for Muscovado. There had been no arrivals of codfish. The market was amply supplied with rice. Good butter was scarce and in demand. Lard none in first hands—the last sales were made at 18c@20c. for inferior. No arrivals of pitch pine—the first cargo would realise a good price. \$32 was paid for a cargo of good boards. In freights the business was limited and vessels

The Illinois and Mississippi River Bridges The Illinois river bridge, which we noticed a few days since, is built upon what is called "Howe's Improved Plan," and is 2,550 feet long, divided into sixteen spans of 160 feet each, and two spanof 60 feet each, and a draw in the centre of 200 feet whole length. The draw turns upon a pivot in the centre, and when open gives a clean span upon each side of the centre for the passage o boats of 82½ feet. The railway is upon the top of the bridge, which is planked and tinned, with a substantial railing upon each side of the track. The lower floor is designed for a carriage way. There is in the bridge about 1,000,000 feet of time ber, 120 tons of wrought iron, and 95 tons of cast-ings. The raising of the bridge was commenced on the 1st of Ootober last, and completed the 15th instant. It is a magnificent structure viewed at a distance from either a sove or below it, and is said to be the best bridge of the kind ever con-

Showers .- New York was refreshed and rein. vigorated on Friday by several heavy showers. What a blessing it must have been! We are still in hopes of rain in this section at some indefinite period. It will require more than an ordinary summer shower to lay the dust in Washington.

The Drought-Our exchanges from every part of the Union are filled with lamentable ac counts of the drought and the consequent destruction of the crops. Texas alone seems exemp from the general calamity, and to her we mus look for supplies, which, from present appearance, will demand almost famine prices in the western and Atlantic States for months to come.

The Fisheries.-The Halifax Sun, of the 16th observes that the island papers speaks rather more encouragingly of the prospect of the fish-eries. In the neighborhood of St. Johns an im eries. In the neighborhood of St. Johns an im provement is reported. To the north, also, accounts rather gratifying had been received. From Battle Harbor, Labrador, Twillingate and Fogo, very little fish had been taken up to the middle of July, when matters began to mend; they have lately been doing well; at Tilton Harbor particularly well; and at Greenspond, within the last two weeks, plenty of fish for cod seines and hookand-line men.

From Key West-Yellow Fever at Sea-The ship Edwin Flye, from New Orleans for Liverpool, arrived at Key West on the 12th inst. in distress, yellow fever having broken out or board when two days out from New Orleans Captain Hitchcock and five of the crew had died The remainder were convalescent, and the vesse would continue her voyage under the command of the mate, as soon as the vacancies in the crew

Free Navigation of the St. Lawrence. Official information has been received by the Department of State that Lord Elgin has given direc partment of State that Lord Eigin has given directions, subject to the approval of her majesty's government, that, pending the action of the imperial and provincial legislatures on the reciprocity treaty, the river St. Lawrence be thrown open to American vessels, during her majesty's pleasure in the manner provided for in that treaty.

An Army Officer Broken.—At a general court martial, which convened at Fort Union, New Mexico, on the 10th of February, 1854, pur-New Mexico, on the 10th of February, 1804, pur-suant to orders No. 7, of January 26, 1854, Head-quarters, Department of New Mexico, and of which Brevet Major D. H. Rucker, assistant quar-termaster, was President, First Lieutenant Wyily C. Adams, of the second regiment of artillery, was arraigned and tried on the charge of drunkenness on duty. Having been found guilty, he was sentenced to be "cashiered," and on the 15th instant the sentence was duly carried ont.

Naval.—The Constellation, the model ship of er size in the United States pavy, will be launchner size in the United States havy, will be launched at the navy-yard on Saturday, at 11 a. m. Immediately after her launch, the keets of the Roanoke and Colerado will be laid, which ships will be auxiliary steamers of the largest size.—Norfolk

The self-confessed murderer, whose revelations have created quite an excitement in Philadelphia, died in prison yesterday. He al-leged that he committed the Myers murder in Burlington county, New Jersey, but no further evidence than this assertion has been shown.

We have accounts this morning of two very We have accounts this morning of two very disastrous fires. One destroyed a large portion of the village of Waldoboro, Maine, including every store, two or three ships, two banks, the custom-house and the post-office. Loss probably more than a quarter of a million. The other has made sad havoc in the city of Troy, N. Y., sweeping away between two and three hundred buildings along the river; among them the freight depot, machine shop and car houses, and several cars of the Hudson River railroad, t large chair factory, a bell foundry, and an immense amount of lumber. a bell foundry, and an immense amount of lumber. The loss is guessed at a millon. It is the most disastrous fire that Troy has jet known.—Herald

The Greytown Affair—Arrest of Captain Hollins.—We learn that Capt. Hollins, who com

Hollins.—We learn that Capt. Hollins, who commanded the U. S. sloop-of-war Cyane, at the late destruction of Greytown, has been arrested in this city, at the suit of Mr. Durand, merchant, who alleges that he had goods in store, and other property at Greytown, valued at \$20,000 which was destroyed by order of Capt. Hollins.

The suit was instituted in the superior court, and an order was obtained from Judge Oakley, holding Capt. H. to bail in the sum of \$10,000.

The collector of the port, sub-treasurer, and na-The collector of the port, sub-treasurer, and na-val officer became his bail, and he was discharged Capt. H. forwarded a telegraphic dispatch to Washington, stating the case and asking for in-

Capt. H. has but just returned from Washington, where he was informed that all his official acts received the approval of the government.

Under these circumstances, Capt. H. will no doubt receive speedy relief from his embarrasments.

There may be a liability for the excess in obedience of orders, as well as for doing what is not authorized. If the act is avowed by the gov-ernment of the United States, in all its parts, Capt. Hollins will probably not be held liable.

Indian Battles.-The Minnesota Democrat gives an account of a Bloody battle between the Sioux and a war party of the Chippewas, on the plain above the Yellow Medicine river, on the 3d instant. The Sioux are said to have been victorious. They claim to have killed twentyeight Chippewas, without losing a single man, though several were severely wounded. They surprised the Chippewas, by laying in wait in the tall grass on the bank of the stream, and after about half had got across, they commenced the attack. Twelve or liteen chippewas left at the first fire. The survivors, numbering some one hundred and fifty attempted to make a stand, but they fought to a great disadvantage, and were obliged to seek safety in flight. It appears that the Chippewas had unaccountably allowed some of their women and children to accompany the expedition, and many of those fell easy victims to

he cuemy.

A beautiful young squaw was taken captive by young brave, who, it aptivated by her.

The excitement and exultation over this vicory, is said to be intense among the Sioux all along the Upper Minnesota.

The Youth of Baltimore.- In Baltimore, North street with his wagon, when one of his wheels came off, and he discovered that his linchpin was gone. After searching for it some time, he offered the boys who congregated a shilling to whoever would find it. They then joined in the search and in a few minutes one of the boys search, and in a few minutes one of the boys brought him what he supposed to be the pin. Having adjusted the wheel, he paid the shilling and started off, but had not gone more than half a block before a wheel on the other side came off, when he discovered that the young rascal had stolen the pin from one of the other wheels to ob-

The Fairfax Agricultural Society, in conse quence of the drought which prevails, and the in-ury to the crops, have determined to indefinitely postpone the Agricultural Fair, intended to be held in October next.

Motices.

20 To the Voters of the First Ward. Findspectfully and independently state that I am not a candidate for that office, but will on the 25th day of August, if God willing, independently cast my vote for Charles A. Davis, the man of free tole-ration.

J. H. HILTON.

First Ward Common Council.—Chas.

A. Davis is respectfully presented to the voters of the First Ward as a candidate for the council. he First Ward as a Support of MANY VOTERS.

26 Messrs. Editors; Observing my name announced in your paper as a candidate to fill the vacancy in the common council, occasioned by the death of O. S. Paine, I beg to state that I did not authorize it. With sincere thanks to my friends for their kind intentions, I respectfully with-draw my name, and decline being a candidate at the election to be held on Monday next.

Respectfully, W. WILSON.

#2 Setmolating Liniment, as prepared at diliman's drug store, is deserving of the highest com-mendation as a cure for Chronic and Acute Rheumatism. It seldom, if ever, falls to give speedy and permanent re-iter. This Liniment has been prepared by Z. D. Gilman, chemist of this city for many vears, and since its introducchemist of this city for many years, and since its introduc-tion has been extensively used by many of the most re-spectable families in the District and vicinity, to whom reference can be made at any time as to its magical effects in curing Rheumatism, even in elderly persons, who had been sufferers for a long time. It was originally made for horses, for the cure of lameness, saddle galls, &c., and is now much used for such purposes, being an invaluable article wherever a Liniment is required either for man or beast. May 23

The best Article ever used, as hundreds can Brown, which is permanent-does not stain or it any way injure the skin. No article ever yet in which will compare with it. advise all who have gray hairs to buy it, for it never fails .- Boston Post.

For sale by Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist.

Special Notice.—HENRY'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL.—The merits of this purely vegetable extract for the removal and cure of physical prostration, genital debility, nervous affections, &c., &c., are fully described in another column of this paper, to which the reader is referred. \$2 per bottle, 3 bottles for \$5, six bottles for \$5, six bottles for \$5, erred. Experiodate, 16 per dozen. Observe the marks of the genuine.
Prepared only by S. E. COHEN, No. 3 Franklin Row.
Vine street, below Eighth, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
for sale by all the respectable druggists and merchant

CANBY & HATCH, Baltimore.
PEEL & STEVENS, Alexandria, Va.,
Wholesale Agents for Virgin

Amusement.

NATIONAL THEATRE.

without ladies, 371 cents.

Engagement of the eminent German Tragedian, MR. S. GLENN. FOR FIVE EVENINGS.

Who will appear on MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 28, Shakspeare's celebrated tragedy, with no paltry original text of the real

RICHARD III, Or the Crooked-backed Dutch Tyrant, and an un

approachable cast of characters. Richard III, Duke of Gloster MR. S. GLENN and a full cast by the company. The Chancellor, Judges, Law Officers, Lords

Aldermen, Officers, Trumpeters, Soldiers of the Royal Guard, Banner Men, Royal Archers, Low Bow Men, Norman Soldiers, Battle Axe, appear behind the Scenes, and must be only seen by the

In addition to this tragedy, produced with no great UNEXAMPLED SPLENDOUR! TERRIFIC DEEDS OF DARING! GORGEOUS PARAPHERNALIA PLUMED SOLDIERY

ACCOUTREMENTS

THE POMP AND CIRCUMSTANCE OF BUT WARRANTED TO BE THE FUNNIEST TRAGEDY

Ever Tragedized by Tragedians. KUNKEL'S

Will also appear in their extolled PORTRAITURES OF NEGRO LIFE NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

Aug 27-11 .

Seats can be secured without extra charge. Doors open at 71 o'clock. Performance con

JNO. T. FORD, Agent

Local and Dersonal.

Dinner-Table Etiquette. - Yesterday, the ook in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Thoma, having prepared dinner, sent their little boy up stairs, to tell them that the meal was ready; and meantime she hurried to the slaughter-house to communicate to his journeymen butchers the same agreeable intelligence. The latter delayed not an instant, and, it appeared from the evidence before Justice Smith, they came and sat down at the table before Mr. and Mrs. Thoma. This lady, directly she entered the dining-room, became indignant, and called the cook to account for giving the journeymen the precedence. The cook de fended herself by saying the boy was first disatched to the upper chamber of her employer; but this did not prove satisfactory to the lady, who threw a milk-pot at the head of the woman having charge of that important part of the house, known as the kitchen. The cook picked up a plate, saying that if Mrs. Thoma repeated that act, she would let fly the article she held in her hand. This only served to add fuel to the flame, for Mrs. Thoma picked up a billet of wood, and struck the cook a blow with it and drove her out of the house. Great excitement in the household, and a temporary suspension of the mid-day meal. The dispute was conducted in the German language. The cook made complaint to Justice Smith, at whose instance the warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Thoma

was issued. Mrs. Thoma was required to give bail for her ppearance at court to answer to the charge of ssaulting Miss Zimmerman, the cook, who obtained judgment against her late employer for arrears of wages.

Wanted .- Not a mere sprinkle, or a two min tes' shower, but a heavy and long continued rain It has been so long since we have had an outpour ing from the clouds that we cannot fix the period of the last gracious visitation. The grass is actually

corched, vegetation generally wilted, and the pavements are charged with burning heat. Pumps all over the city-three of them in the immediate neighborhood of our office-have failed to furnish their usual aqueous supplies. In case of fire we should be worse off than ever for the means of suppressing the conflagration. The general desire is for rain. The drought has already destroyed the corn in this vicinity and in the adjoining counties of Maryland and Virginia, and the stalks have been cut for fodder. And so in other sections of the country. A passing cloud, yesterday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, gave us a very few drops of water, which we trust will, ere the issue of another number of our paper, prove the precurser of an ample, refreshing supply of that essential liquid.

Red Coats .- The Marine band were conveyed rom the barricks to the President's grounds, yesterday afternoon, in a four-horse omnibus, with their big drum on the roof of the vehicle. They were dressed, as usual, in red coats, buttoned to he throat, and made a flaming appearance on their journey thither. The coats are typical of the weather and of fire, but we have never been able to learn why they are required to be thus dressed in the season when the quicksilver in the therometer goes up, without an effort, to one hundred degrees. As they are required to blow and beat for the public entertainment, we think that some regard should be had for their comfort, and light clothing, both as to weight and appearance, substituted for their present uniform.

Increase of Wealth .-- A man may at some me find out that he is richer than he thought he was. As a case in point, a citizen, a year ago, purchased two lots, at \$150 each. but recently be received a bill from the city collector requiring him to pay taxes on them to the joint value of \$1,700; the assessors having booked them at this amount. The time for appeal being past, he has no alternative, and muct eatiety the demand Ha is not certain, however, that the ground would sell for one-half the amount of the assessment.

Subsistence,-Damsons were sold in the Centre Market yesterday, at one dollar and thirty-seven cents a peck. The supply was small, and found ready purchasers, for preserving purposes .-Peaches, from thirty-seven and-a half cents to one dollar and twenty-five cents a peck. Whatever may be the cause of these high rates; they are at east double those of last year, and there is an apprehension that the price of vegetables will be further enhanced! It is difficult enough to live now under the oppressive market tariff, and, therefore, should the exactions become more exorbitant, many in the midst of us will necessarily have to prepare to die!

Wood Gas .- Dr. Wm. P. McConnell published in advertisement in the Sentinel of this morning, with reference to this subject, claiming that what has recently been patented by Lieutenant W. D. Porter rightfully belongs to him-the doctor. The lieutenant's patent is for "an improvement n wood gas generators," and the doctor says his own is for "an apparatus for the destructive disillation of wood, and the making therefrom of tar r pitch at pleasure, and gas."

Election.-An election is to take place tonorrow in the First ward, to supply the vacancy in the Board of Common Council, occasioned by the death of O. S. Paine. The contest, it is expected, will be lively. "Know-nothingism" adrocates will make a powerful effort to carry the day, but will be met with equal determination, no doubt, by the opponents of that organization. At the mayor's election, last June, Mr. Maury beat the Know-nothing candidate, Mr. Towers, in this ward, by forty-three majority.

Richard the Third.-In addition to the other amusing performances by the Kunkel Nightingale Opera Troupe, on Monday night, Sam Glenn, the minent Dutch tragedian, will appear as Richard the Third, in the play of that name, as improved by him. It is said that his performance of this haracter is the funniest thing imaginable.

GLENWOOD CEMETERY. THIS BEAUTIFUL BURIAL PLACE of the Dead having just been dedicated with appropriate ceremonies for the purpose, is now open for the reception of the remains of deceased

persons.

The Mausoleum has capacity for a hundred bodies, in which such friends of the dead, as may apply, can place the departed until they select sites for graves.

The plan of the incorporators is one of equality the late, which will not be put up

in regard to the lots, which will not be put up publicly for sale, (although they usually bring a premium,) making the early selections of lots the most desirable.
Until an office is established in the city of Washington, applications will be punctually attended to at the present office, in the east wing of the build-

on entering the Cemetery.

Visiters are requested not to drive fast through the Cemetery grounds.

WM. S. HUMPHREYS.

N. B. Glenwood is situated a short distance Aug 27-3m due north of the Capitol.

NOTICE.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Shekell & Balley has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be liquidated by JAMES H. SHEKELL. WASHINGTON, August 22, 1854. THOMPSON & CARNER,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

MOFFIT'S BUILDING, Four and-a-half street, near Pa. Avenue.

Telegraphic.

From the Associated Press-through the

New York, August 26.—The steamer Union sailed with 54 passengers and \$204,000 in specie, for Havre and Southampton.

Extensive Conflagration at Troy. New York, August 26.—An extensive fire broke out at Troy, vesterday, which destroyed 8 blocks, consisting of two to three hundred buildings. The loss is about one million.

The burnt district is between First, Second, and

Jefferson streets, including great quantities of lumber, the freight depot, machine shops, ear house, bridges, chair factory. Jones & Hitchcock's bell foundry, &c. The insurance is large.

Whig Congressional Nominations. PHILADELPHIA, August 26.—Edward Joy Morria was nominated as the whig candidate for Congress from the first congressional district. There is now three candidates in the field.

The Yellow Fever at Savannah.

Columbia, August 26.—Letters received here from Savannah state that the yellow fever is exceedingly violent, and confined to no section of the city. The weather is oppressively hot, and citizens are flying in all directions.

New York, August 26 .- The whole number of deaths during the past week were 765, being a decrease of 157. Cholera, 131; decrease 90.

Boston, August 26 .- The number of deaths from all diseases during the past week was 135-cholera 26, being a slight increase.

Bangor, August 26.—The fires in the woods are still raging in various directions. The damage is immense, particularly near Ellsworth

New York Markets. New York, August 24.—Flour—there is a further advance of 25 cents per barrel to-day. Sales of 2,000 barrels at \$9 75@\$10 for State, and \$10 25@\$10 50 for Ohio.

Southern has advanced 12½ cents, with sales of 200 barrels ar \$9 37½ \$9 87½. Wheat is a rifle higher, with sales of white Gennessee at 19 30 Corn is firm, with sales of 47,000 bushels west

Corn is firm, with sales of 47,500 ern mixed at \$7@\$8.

Mess pork—sales of mess at \$14 50@14 75, and prime at \$11 25@\$11 50.

Whisky—sales of Ohio 37.

Stocks are heavy. Money is easy at 7.

WOOD GAS. CAUTION.

BE it known that I, the subscriber obtained letters patent in December, 1851, for an apparatus for the destructive distillation of wood, and the making therefrom of tar or pitch at pleasure, and gas; and that in the judgment of competent persons the invention of an appartus recently patented by W. D. Porter cannot be used by him or any other person without infringing my said patent. And, further, that what is patented by said Porter rightfully belongs to me, as I expect to prove ere long before the United States Patent Office; and, further, that the use of said Porter's invention involves also a process said Porter's invention involves also a process which I am now claiming before the United States Patent Office, and which has been adjudged to be patent office, and which has been adjudged to be patentable to the first inventor thereof, and which said W.D. Porter has formally disclaimed, as ap-pears upon the public records of said office, of which an official copy is hereto annexed, and also

copy of his claims. In the National Intelligencer of the 25th instant Mr. Porter announces that he has secured by patent the "exclusive right to making gas from patent the "exclusive right to making gas from paties wood," and threatens prosecution to all parties afringing his patent. I ask how this statement comports with the fact of my patent of December, 1851, and how far the threat can intimidate under such circumstances? Mr. Porter's claim is based upon a movable perforated diaphragm, and was so understood by the Patent Office, as it appears from the records of the Patent Office that his claim was at first refused as interfering with a prior patent to Robert Foulis, of Canada, for an equivalent contrivance. This claim, as given below, and in which the perforated diaphragm is the saving clause, is what Mr Porter calls securing the "exclusive right to making gas from wood." The statement carries absurdity on its front, and is a libel on the good sense of the Patent Office. If such a claim or right had been granted, it would forbid every coal-kilu and charcoal manufactory

in the country. The following comies of correspondence and extracts from the records of the Patent Office will show the true state of the case :

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, August 25, 1854.

Siz. In reply to your letter of this date, asking "if any patent has been granted to W. D. Porter dated 22d August, 1854, or at any other time, or dated 22d August, 1804, or at any other person or persons, securing to him or them "the exclusive right of making gas from 1" and whether any such claim was made by wood," and whether any such claim was made b W. D. Porter, under his application for a patent which letters patent were assed bearing the above date, you are informed that W. D. Porter's claims are believed to be confined to his apparatus; and, further, this office is not aware that a patent has been granted heretofore for the exclu-sive right of making gas from wood. It would, however, be unjustifiable to expect me to make an extended investigation to answer your re-

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, C. Mason, Commissioner of Patents. W. P. McConaell, Esq, Care of Prof. C. G. Page, Washington, D. C.

The United States Patent Office—To all persons to whom these presents shall come, greting: This is to certify that the annexed is a true copy paper filed in the matter of the application of W. D. Porter for letters patent, in accordance with which application letters patent were issued to the said W. D. Porter on the 22d day of August, eighteen hundred and file force.

eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

In testimony whereof, I. Charles Mason, Commissioner of Patents, have caused the seal of the Patent Office to be hereunto affixed this 25th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and of the independence of the United States the seventy-ninth. C. Mason.

Copy of disclaimer of W. D. Porter in his opplication for "an improved still for making wood gas," filed August 5, 1854. Letters patent issued August 22, 1854. "I do not claim as my invention and discovery the improvements in making gas from wood, viz

subjecting the products of destructive distillation therefrom to a high degree of heat, substantially as has been described and for the purposes set forth in the specification of W. P. McConnell."

The United States Patent Office—To all persons to whom these presents shall come greeting:

This is to certify that the annexed is a true copy from the records of this office of an extract from the specification of W. D. Porter's patent, issued on the twenty second day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four. In testimony whereof, I, Charles Mason, Com-

missioner of Patents, have caused the seal of the Patent Office to be hereunto seal of the Patent Office to be hereunto affixed this twenty-fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and of the independence of the United States the seventy-ninth.

Extract from Specification of W. D. Porter on which letters patent were issued August 22, 1854.

CLAIM.-What I claim as my invention and deire to secure by letters patent is:
"The construction of a gas apparatus or still,

consisting of a metallic or other cylinder B, the cones E and D, diaphram plate C, and exit pipe F, substantially as described in the foregoing specification, and shown in the accompanying draw-

The truth of the above may be ascertained from the records of the Patent Office, to which all have

WM. P. McCONNELL, By his attorney CHAS. G. PAGE.

TALL STYLE OF HATS FOR 1854. BEEBE'S New York Fall style of Gentle nen's Dress Hats, with other new patterns, wil introduced on to-merrow, (Saturday,) August 6, at LANE's Fashionable Hat, Cap, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store. Aug 25 --eo2wif

JAMES H. SHEKELL having purchased the interest of Josiah R. Bailey in the business heretofore conducted by Shekell & Bailey, it will be continued by him at the old stand, No. 5, opposite the Centre Market.